

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,309

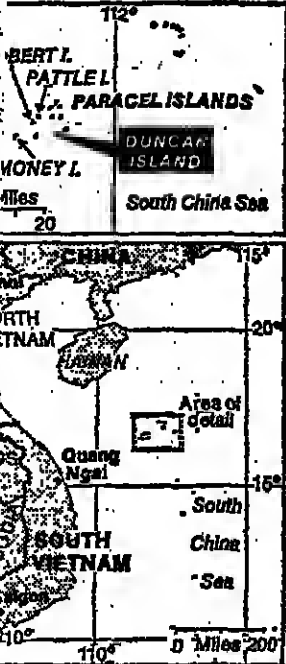
PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1974

Established 1887

Chinese Overrun Vietnamese in Battle on Islands

By H.D.S. Greenway

SAIGON, Jan. 20 (WP).—Chinese troops, supported by four MIG fighters, attacked and apparently overran the last South Vietnamese force on the islands of the Paracel Archipelago, the South Vietnamese military command announced.



The Chinese first wrested control of the disputed islands from the South Vietnamese yesterday when a South Vietnamese command led by Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien said, the Chinese sent about 100 men and 11 ships—including a troop transport and a guided-missile destroyer—into the area of Duncan Island.

He said that each side lost a gunboat and that two South Vietnamese destroyers sustained light damage. The South Vietnamese force, Col. Hien said, was outmaneuvered by the Chinese and retreated northward and eastward to the vicinity of Pattle, Robert and Money Islands.

On land yesterday, a South Vietnamese force tried to disembark at Duncan Island, but was forced to withdraw. The South Vietnamese command said that at least four men were killed and 20 wounded, and at least 250 were missing.

Pursued Overrun
Today, Chinese troops landed on the islands of Pattle, Robert and Money, Col. Hien said, and were supported by four MIGs. After 20 minutes of fighting, the South Vietnamese lost radio communication with the troops. "We presume our positions on those islands were overrun," Col. Hien said.

Pattle Island was defended by a company of about 120 South Vietnamese marines. Robert and Money Islands each were defended by half a platoon of navy men, roughly 15 men on each island, Col. Hien said.

The Paracel Archipelago, more than 200 miles from the coast of both South Vietnam and China, is claimed by both countries.

In Hong Kong today, Reuters reported that the Chinese navy accused the South Vietnamese Navy of firing yesterday on Chinese patrol boats in the Paracel Archipelago after a series of armed provocations in the area. The agency said that a number of Chinese fishermen were killed or wounded by South Vietnamese fire.

The agency charged that, after sending ships and planes to intrude into Chinese waters and airspace over the Paracel since Jan. 15, "The Saigon authorities continued their provocations with redoubled efforts, ignoring China's repeated warnings."



Yassir Arafat (left), leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, being briefed in Cairo yesterday by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy on agreement with Israel. Mr. Arafat and PLO Executive Committee later clashed over the accord. Story on Page 2.

Following Up Pullback Agreement

Kissinger Relays Syrian Ideas...

By Marilyn Berger

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (WP).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger made an unscheduled stop in Israel today on his way home to the United States to drop off some Syrian negotiating ideas that might possibly lead to talks on a disengagement of Syrian and Israeli forces on the Golan Heights.

Mr. Kissinger went to Damascus this morning for talks after a visit yesterday to the Jordanian port of Aqaba, where he briefed King Hussein and other government officials on the terms of the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement signed on Friday.

After the discussions in Damascus with President Hafez al-Assad, Mr. Kissinger said that the Syrian leader had made "some very constructive suggestions" on a disengagement and on an overall Arab-Israeli settlement.

There were strong hints that the Syrian-Israeli impasse over prisoners of war—the main obstacle to negotiations—might be on the way to a solution.

Senior U.S. officials traveling with the Kissinger party said nevertheless that any Syrian-Israeli talks would be much more complex and tougher than the

successful Egyptian-Israeli negotiations in which Mr. Kissinger served as the go-between.

Two basic reasons were cited: Mr. Assad does not run a one-man show like Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. His government is considered far less stable and he must get the concurrence of a large number of others with power for what he does.

The Golan Heights is a much smaller, more compact area than the Sinai Peninsula. There is much less "give" for the creation of buffer zones between the two sides. Israel regards the heights as an essential defense line to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

...Sadat Explains Accord to Arabs

ABU DHABI, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrived here tonight, his sixth stopover on a tour of Arab states begun on Friday night, to brief the United Arab Emirates government on Egypt's military disengagement accord with Israel.

Mr. Sadat was welcomed on arrival from the neighboring Persian Gulf oil state of Qatar by Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan, Foreign Minister Ahmed al-Suwaidi and other top ministers.

Earlier today, in Kuwait, Mr. Sadat said the next stage in steps toward a Middle East settlement must be the disengagement of Syrian and Israeli troops in the Golan Heights.

Mr. Sadat addressed a news conference after four hours of talks with Kuwaiti ruler Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah today.

Asked what was Egypt's role in Syrian-Israeli disengagement, he said: "As I said in Aswan: We are committed, and the American secretary of state is publicly committed, to the idea that the next stage—not subject to any debate—is the disengagement of troops on the Syrian front."

Arabs to Meet On Resuming Supplies to U.S.

BEIRUT, Jan. 20 (UPI).—The Iraqi News Agency said today that it expected Arab oil-producing countries to resume normal production and oil supplies to the United States following the signing Friday of the Egyptian-Israeli troop disengagement accord.

Reporting from Cairo, the agency said a decision to this effect would be made at a meeting of 10 Arab oil ministers scheduled for Cairo on Tuesday.

It is expected that Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries will resume their oil supply to the United States, the agency said.

France to Float Franc For Six-Month Period

Some Nations Shut Money Marts Today

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI).—To soften the anticipated impact of the huge rise in oil prices, the French government yesterday effectively devalued the franc by allowing it to float.

The extent of the devaluation will be determined by the play of market forces, although the government will intervene as it sees fit to "maintain an orderly market."

It was announced today that the German, Dutch and Belgian foreign-exchange markets will be closed tomorrow, but the London market, the most important in the world, will be operating as usual, a spokesman for the Bank of England said. The French market also was expected to open tomorrow.

The de facto devaluation results from the government's surprise announcement that for six months the Bank of France will not be obliged to support the value of the commercial franc on the foreign-exchange market.

The major benefit Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told a nationwide radio and television audience, is that the move will "protect our monetary reserves." These now total close to \$8 billion and will be needed to pay for the higher cost of oil imports—which the minister earlier said this month estimated would soar from 15 billion francs last year to 45 billion francs (about \$9 billion) this year. And, he estimated, the nation's trade surplus would have to rise 18 billion francs this year if this bill were to be paid without drawing down the nation's gold and foreign-currency reserves.

Thus, the government does not want to see its reserves melt away in support operations for the franc on the foreign-exchange market.

Second Advantage
The second advantage he cited in last night's speech "is the freedom to follow an economic policy aimed at maintaining a high level of exports and a high level of industrial production and employment without the constraints of how such a policy might affect the value of the franc on the foreign-exchange market."

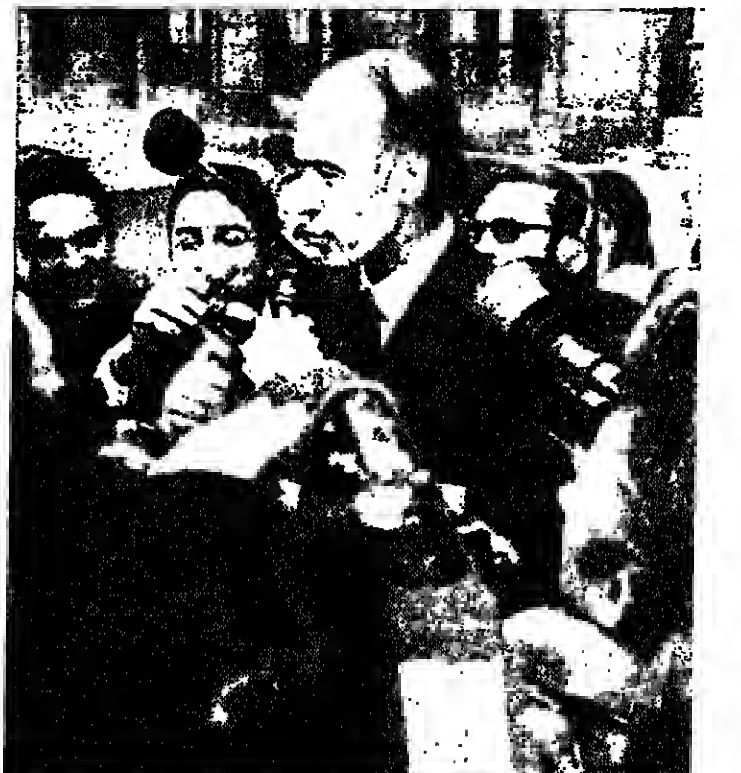
The decision to float the commercial franc is a major setback for the European Economic Community's hopes for a monetary union and a common currency by 1980.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing acknowledged this "serious drawback" but said that it was simply a "parenthesis in the progress" toward an EEC economic and monetary union, a pause which would be ended in six months' time.

The Common Market's Executive Commission met in an emergency session today in Brussels. After the three-hour meeting it issued a communiqué saying: "The commission considers that the situation created by France's decision to float the franc makes even more evident the need for a closer cooperation of the economic policy measures of the member states. It will take appropriate measures immediately."

This event follows a series of "grave disturbances" in the community, which is provoking a serious malaise for the community. With regard to this, the commission will shortly issue a declaration covering all the major aspects of community life at the present time and in the perspective of the future."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing went to (Continued on Page 9, Col. 7)



French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing talks with reporters outside the Elysée Palace after Saturday's cabinet meeting on the future of the franc.

Hails Voluntary Cooperation

Nixon Says Success in Saving Fuel May Preclude Rationing

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP).—President Nixon said yesterday that Americans have observed to much energy voluntarily that it looks as though the nation will get through the winter without homes going cold and without having to resort to gas rationing in the spring.

He declared in a 15-minute radio address that this "personal, voluntary conservation" is the single most important reason for our success so far in coping with fuel shortages aggravated by the Arab oil embargo.

"If this voluntary cooperation continues," Mr. Nixon said, "I can say confidently to you today that we can prevent hardships this winter and that we can avoid gas rationing this spring."

He said his feelings "could not be stronger" on the federal responsibility to make sure that oil companies do not "make huge profits from the shortage" while individuals make sacrifices to conserve energy.

"I can assure you," Mr. Nixon said, "that Americans will not wind up paying \$1 a gallon for gasoline nor \$1 for a loaf of bread." He called reports of this

happening "scare stories," something that is "ridiculous."

He gave no sign that the oil embargo will be lifted soon, as some oil executives are predicting, but did assert that the world is "approaching a point where the oil embargo and the increase in prices on the international market is self-defeating for everyone."

"Clearly," Mr. Nixon said in this address, "we must have a cooperative, international accommodation of both supplies and prices."

He warned, however, that even if the oil embargo is eased and prices go down "we must continue to move forward toward achieving a capacity for self-sufficiency in energy right here at home."

He took exception to the reports alleging that the current energy crisis is a phony one, declaring: "The shortages are genuine; they may become more severe, and they are potentially dangerous."

The President said "the heart of the current emergency" is the fact that the United States cannot make up from foreign sources the entire difference between the 11 million barrels of oil it produces and the 18 million barrels it uses on a given day.

The shortage, he said, threatens to be 27 million barrels a day for three months of 1974. This is one reason the administration is calling for continued conservation of energy and pressing for the embargo's end.

The President gave a list of government actions to combat "wasteful profits by oil companies and to keep track of the supply and demand situation in fuel. Most of the actions had been announced previously by administrator William E. Simon of the Federal Energy Office and other officials.

Mr. Nixon said he will push his request to Congress tomorrow for legislation to tax any windfall profits of the oil companies.

\$2.4-Million Bail Set for Cornfeld

GENEVA, Jan. 20 (AP).—A Geneva magistrate's court Friday fixed a record Swiss bail of eight million francs (\$2.4 million) for the release of Bernard Cornfeld, virtually assuring he will stay in prison.

The former head and founder of Investors Overseas Services is in Geneva's St. Antoine Prison.

It was the second plea for release on bail by the bearded 45-year-old former financial wizard of offshore mutual funds, who was arrested in May on charges of fraud, dishonest management, forgery and incitement to speculation.

Pentagon Is Seeking \$99 Billion in New Budget

Increase Certain to Stir Debate

Request Keyed to Soviet Talks

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has decided to ask Congress for almost \$99 billion in new spending authority for defense, including \$32.6 billion in the new budget and \$66.4 billion in supplemental funds for the previous year.

The total package, up 15 percent from the \$84.2 billion approved last year, is certain to set off serious debate in Congress—which is precisely what Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger is known to desire.

Administration officials who disclosed the new budget figures said the overall increase was due to the higher price of arms, rising manpower costs, the extra costs

of fuel and new nuclear-weapons programs.

Pentagon officials declined to be specific in explaining the \$8.4-billion increase, from \$84.2 billion to \$92.6 billion. The Pentagon, they said, calculates inflation at the rate of 6 percent. This alone will drive up payroll and weapons procurement costs by about \$3 billion each.

The officials said they had to be vague on added fuel costs because of the difficulty of estimating future fuel prices and military operations. They insisted that the Pentagon would observe the White House mandate to reduce fuel consumption by about 15 percent, but still expected an increase.

Senior officials said that they would not try to persuade Congress to authorize the new weapons by arguing that the Soviet Union was about to overwhelm the United States in nuclear weaponry, as administration officials did during the debate over an anti-ballistic missile system.

Instead, officials said that they would argue that the President needs a choice between weapons

for all-out and limited nuclear war to prevent Moscow from gaining a future diplomatic advantage. They say that the President does not now have such a choice.

The officials implied, and Soviet sources have hinted, that each side would present new proposals in the stalled talks in Vienna on limiting strategic arms.

The new budget request for nuclear arms, which is expected to total \$19 billion, is regarded as a typical bureaucratic compromise. The Pentagon is to get the new arms, at least temporarily. And the State Department is to get flexibility in negotiations with Moscow to ban, limit or reduce most of these arms.

Senate critics of the administration (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Probe Suspects' Plea Bargaining With Jaworski Called Likely

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Leon Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor, Friday confirmed reports that his office had had discussions with key figures under investigation and aides in his office indicated later that those discussions could lead to plea bargaining.

The prosecutor's staff insisted that his statements—made on an NBC television show—did not mean that plea bargaining was already under way. However, it is known that Mr. Jaworski had told aides—in a report repeated to newsmen the week before last—that he hoped to have the prosecution "wrapped up" within three months.

This timetable indicated a hope that he could avoid lengthy court battles. Few observers familiar with the investigation believe that such a timetable can be met without some sort of plea bargaining—in which a person facing possible indictment and criminal charges tries to reach an agreement to submit to one of the possible charges and avoid trial on others. He may agree to furnish evidence against others under investigation.

The week before last, it was learned that John D. Ehrlichman, under investigation for his activities while domestic-affairs adviser to President Nixon, had visited Mr. Jaworski with his attorneys. Mr. Jaworski confirmed that discussions had been held, but added: "No offer has been made to Mr. Ehrlichman by this office."

On Friday, Mr. Jaworski said on the TV show that "some discussions" have been held with "more than one" person and "their names are known" as public figures.

Seeking Ousts Russians on Spy Charges

HONG KONG, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Five Soviet citizens, including senior diplomat and two other members of the Soviet Embassy in Hong Kong, were expelled today on charges that they engaged in espionage activities.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said the five Soviet citizens were expelled because they had been apprehended making contact with Chinese agents on the outskirts of Hong Kong.

The spy case, as outlined by the spokesman, one of the most dramatic developments in Sino-Soviet relations since the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. It is particularly likely to heighten tensions between the two countries, which have been sharply divided over the questions and ideological differences.

In Moscow, the Soviet Foreign Ministry refused to comment on the matter, the AP reported.

"Utter Hypocrisy"
The Chinese note, handed to the Soviet ambassador by Yu Chuan, deputy foreign minister, said the facts of the case showed the "utter hypocrisy" of the Soviet authorities' official claim that they were to normalize relations between the Soviet Union and China.

He noted the expelled citizens as V. I. Marchenko, the secretary of the embassy, his wife, U. A. Semenov, a secretary, and his wife; A. A. Kolosov, an interpreter in the office of the Soviet embassy attaché. The Chinese agency reported that the five left China yesterday afternoon.

He noted that, on Tuesday, the Russians "made contact with Soviet agents on the outskirts of Hong Kong." It asserted that they had over and over received "intelligence, counterrevolutionary propaganda, radio transmission and other information," and that they had been given "secrets of state, border passes and other documents and money for espionage activities."

Subversion Charged
The Foreign Ministry said that the five Soviet citizens had been engaged in espionage activities for a long time in the direction of Soviet agents. It said they had been selling secret intelligence and "treasonably setting up counter-revolutionary organizations aimed at subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat in China," the government of China relayed a strong protest to the Soviet government about the espionage activities of its personnel in the Soviet Embassy in China, the note said.

Pullback Seen Shifting Balance to Egypt

in the Indian Ocean, once the canal was open, could be drawn from the Black Sea fleet, based at Sevastopol, instead of the Pacific fleet at Vladivostok. A saving of about 2,800 miles.

In the Sinal Peninsula, the main battleground in three Egyptian-Israeli wars, it seems clear that the Israeli forces have traded an offensive position for one that is more secure, is primarily defensive.

The new Israeli position, the line of hills through which the Gidi and Mitla passes run, would be easier to defend than the bulging bridgehead west of the canal. But once the UN emergency force is in place, the Israeli forces will be in no better no less deterred to the Egyptian Second and Third Armies astride the Suez Canal.

The PLO spokesman, adding: "The Executive Committee, cited the bilateral partial solutions, affirms that it will continue to struggle to prevent the Hashemite [Jordanian] authorities from concluding any surrender settlement that will lead to dividing Palestinian territory between it and the enemy and to the total liquidation of the Palestine cause."

The Executive Committee drew the attention of Arab states

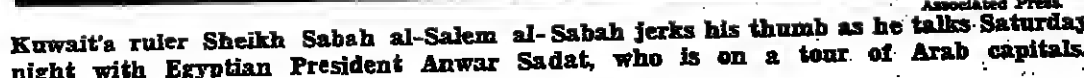
Suez Canal in October, quit his command today and said the agreement with Egypt was a strategic and political defeat for the Jewish state.

Clad in civilian clothes, Gen. Sharon told a news conference hours after he left his division on the west bank of the waterway:

"The Egyptians have won something they never dreamed they could get in their lives."

Rep. William L. Hungate, D., Mo., said last week the application of Karen Dwyer, 18, of St. Charles was returned to him with a note saying that "established Air Force policy" limits admission to males only." Rep. Hungate nominated Miss Dwyer.

© Los Angeles Times.



Mr. Kissinger said upon his arrival in Israel that he brought the eve of the 50th anniversary of his death.

Bourguiba in Geneva

GENEVA, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba...

him, not merely because they fear arrest and imprisonment which some do—but also because they do not want to help the Communists.	TENEAN FEL ALER FIDUC VERKE VIENNA WARSAW	26- 16 61 3 38 3 47 4 39	Unreliable Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy
---	--	--------------------------------------	--

pays far lower property taxes
it than he would if it were
occupied.

Bourguiba in Geneva
GENEVA, Jan. 20 (Reuters).

frankly that they find themselves softening their attacks on him, not merely because they fear arrest and imprisonment while strong, but also because the

TENNESSEE	—2	20	Overcast
TEXAS	—	—	Unsettled
TIMOR	16	51	C.bdy
VENICE	3	38	Cloudy
VIENNA	8	47	Cloudy
WATSON	4	39	Cloudy

هكذا من النحل

Regime's Foes Divided

Basque Terrorists Receiving Little Aid From Spanish Left

By Henry Gieger

BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The Basque terrorists who assassinated the Spanish premier last month are getting little support here from other leftist groups that are equally opposed to Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government, but which disapprove of the Basques' methods.

Conversations with Communists, Socialists, Trotskyites and other leftists as well as with representatives of ETA, the Basque nationalist organization, reveal some of the weaknesses of Spanish opposition forces, divided by rivalries and jealousies as well as by discord over ideology and strategy.

Even in the Basque separatist movement itself, divisions are evident. The only common sentiment among the groups is dislike for the late premier, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, and obvious aversion to his passing.

Here in the capital of the heavily industrialized Spanish Basque country, a Communist leader stressed the importance of mass action and said: "The people rejected Carrero's death but they did not participate in this blow against the regime."

A Trotskyite who was once a member of ETA—the initials stand for the Basque words for Freedom and Liberation—said the killing had "paralyzed all mass activity here."

Across the frontier shortly after the assassination, in the back room of a French café, a member of a Basque group's military front, the section that has claimed responsibility for the killing and which has been so identified by the Spanish government, said: "The attack was an isolated act. We will strike again when and where we can."

The militant had taken refuge in the French Basque country with a large number of his comrades—a situation that has caused severe strain between the two governments and has led to strong pressure on France to prevent the Basques from using its territory as a refuge and base of operations. The Spanish authorities are understood to have

furnished lists of people they consider particularly dangerous and are preparing to ask for the extradition of some in connection with the assassination.

Fear of Repression
In the Spanish Basque country, the dominant note is fear of heavy repression, but the authorities' reaction has been relatively moderate. The government formed by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, a former police official and public prosecutor, has even talked of measures of political liberalization, as if to emphasize how isolated the separatists and their activities are.

Leftists complain that ETA's acts are not well thought out politically and are in many cases counterproductive. The Communist said his party sought through slow, patient action in factories and neighborhoods to organize mass support. He made it plain that, like the Communists in France and Italy, the Spanish Communists had abandoned violence as a political method and believed that individual acts of terrorism had a dampening effect on mass action.

At least two occasions have been cited as examples of how the Basque group's methods have interfered with mobilizations sought by leftists. Adm. Carrero Blanco was assassinated on Dec. 20, the day when a trial of 10 underground labor leaders began in Madrid. Efforts to organize demonstrations and work stoppages, particularly by the Communists, were halted by the killing, with most people fearing a harsh government reaction. Leftist demonstrations in support of labor and political freedom, scheduled for the week after, also were canceled.

ETA is not the only group that has shown a lack of coordination in the Spanish opposition. A Socialist showed little enthusiasm for the attack, and a Communist cause when he asked: "What was so special about this trial?"

On one point, the oppositionists, with the notable exception of ETA, have been able to get together. In hundreds of factories, labor is for bigger increases to offset the tremendous inflation. Last fall, the various groups, seeking to circumvent the official unions, completed a common platform that is being presented to management throughout the Bilbao area.

With the government attempting to limit wage increases, the prospect for labor conflict has increased. As for the Basque group, its goal is essentially political—the formation of an independent state comprising the four Spanish Basque provinces and the three in France.

The Basque militant said the only groups that his organization would work with were those recognizing Basque independence. "We will not work with groups that are Hispanic in outlook," he said, indicating that he considered the Communists so.

5 Basques Win In French Court On 'Exile' Order

BAYONNE, France, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Three Spanish Basque refugees charged with ignoring a government order to move to northern France were acquitted here Thursday and two others got suspended sentences for defying a similar order in October, 1972.

The five, along with seven other Spanish Basques, had all appealed against an order on Jan. 1 which sent them into internal exile from the Basque country of France.

The police crackdown on Spanish Basques followed a clandestine press conference near Bordeaux late last month by four hooded men claiming to be members of the Basque separatist organization, ETA, who said they were responsible for the assassination of Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid on Dec. 20.

A three-man tribunal here ruled that under French law the men's appeal—yet to be heard—superceded the expulsion decree.

French Out 2 Belgians
SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Two Flemish members of the Belgian parliament were arrested here today shortly before they were to attend a Spanish Basque refugees' meeting and told to leave the country.

Willy Kinghens and Walter Luyten said they had planned to discuss the plight of ethnic minorities in Europe at the meeting.

Russia Denies Report Of Oceanic A-Test

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Soviet Union has denied reports that it plans to conduct an underwater nuclear test in the Indian Ocean.

The government news agency, Tass, said that "newspapers in some countries have recently published false reports that such a test was planned."

Tass said specifically that the Hindustan Times of India and the Madagascar Press news agency of the Malagasy Republic "fell victim" to this "fabrication."



FROSTY IMAGE—A rowing statue of the late John B. Kelly Sr., the father of Princess Grace of Monaco, looked like this during the recent cold spell in Philadelphia.

Energy Measure Named

Condition for New Coalition Is Set by Belgian Socialists

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Belgium's Socialist party confirmed today that it would join a new government coalition only if the state gets the right to intervene in the nation's energy sector.

The three-party ruling coalition of Socialist Premier Raymond Leburton resigned yesterday because a Belgian-Christian oil-refinery project fell through.

King Baudouin accepted the resignation of Premier Leburton and his Socialist, Social-Christian and Liberal coalition. The king asked Mr. Leburton to remain in a caretaker role until a new cabinet is formed. The action became academic after Mr. Leburton and the eight other Socialists in the 22-member cabinet resigned on Friday night.

Some Socialist leaders have said that only new elections could clarify the situation, but Social Christian and Liberal party spokesmen questioned the contention. They said the three-party coalition remained the best formula for governing.

The Leburton coalition, the 22d government since the war, controls 163 of the 212 parliamentary seats. Without the 61 Socialist seats, the Social-Christians, who have 67, and the Liberals, with 34, do not have a majority.

Willy Claes, the outgoing Socialist minister of economic affairs, confirmed in a television debate today the condition he set yesterday for Socialist cooperation in the government—a basic reform of the energy supply system and the right to set up state enterprises.

The \$200-million refinery, which was to be built in the Liege area, for the first time would have given the state direct control of part of the country's oil supplies, which represent 60 percent of Belgium's energy resources. The deal collapsed when the National Iranian Oil Co. reaffirmed its withdrawal from the project on Friday, because the Belgian government had requested new negotiations on some points of the original cooperation agreement, concluded in 1972. The Socialists' coalition partners consider the plan as state interference in the private sector of the economy, and the Belgians missed a Tuesday deadline for accepting the project because of an extended cabinet session to work out details.

(In Tehran, the NIOC announced yesterday that it canceled the project because of the Belgian government's new conditions, the AP reported. Fariz Mirza, vice-chairman of the NIOC, said that the conditions requested for renegotiation included the

Guerrillas Raid Argentine Army Unit, 5 Killed

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 20 (AP).—At least five persons were killed today when between 60 and 70 leftist guerrillas disguised as soldiers and traveling aboard Argentine Army trucks seized the 2,000-man army garrison at Azul for seven hours. Included among the dead are the head of the tank regiment, his wife and another soldier, the army said.

A government communiqué said five soldiers were injured, three seriously, and that two guerrillas were killed. Presumably more slain or wounded terrorists were taken along by their fleeing comrades. Azul is 150 miles south of Buenos Aires.

The communiqué also said Lt. Col. Jorge Roberto Darsabert, chief of military unit at Azul, was taken hostage, but it did not say whether he was released by the escaping guerrillas, who shot their way past roadblocks.

The communiqué said the guerrillas belonged to the People's Revolutionary Army, Argentina's largest and best organized underground leftist group.

In September, the People's Army tried to seize an army medical corps headquarters in downtown Buenos Aires, but failed. One soldier was killed in the shooting and three were injured. Ten guerrillas were arrested.

price, and since the deadline had passed and the company saw no reason to renegotiate the terms, it canceled the deal.

Mr. Claes said the project was so important for the Socialist party, that its collapse left the Socialist ministers no other choice but to resign.

Deputy Premier Leo Tindemans of the Social Christian party and Willy de Clercq of the Liberal party both said in today's television debate that they agreed in principle with a state venture in the oil sector, but that their parties wanted former guarantees from the NIOC about a long-term supply of crude oil at competitive prices.

Photos of Soviet Space Base Available From U.S. Agency

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT).—An American resource-surveying satellite that has been orbiting the earth since 1972 has yielded photographs of the Soviet Union's secret space launching complex at Baikonur in Central Asia.

U.S. government agencies charged with the satellite program have not made a special point of announcing the availability of photos of the major base, for fear of antagonizing the security-minded Soviet authorities. But these and any other pictures of the earth's surface are publicly available on request.

The unusual photograph of the Baikonur complex, taken by the Earth Resources Technology Satellite from 560 miles above earth, was first displayed Jan. 9 in Defense/Space Business Daily, a Washington newsletter. The publisher, Space Publications, Inc., later also printed the picture in its two other newsletters, Space Business Week and Soviet Aerospace.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said, in answer to inquiries, that it was obligated, as an "open, peaceful agency," to put all information from the satellite into the public domain regardless of the national security policies of particular nations, such as the Soviet Union.

American relations with the Soviet Union in the space exploration field are particularly sensitive because the United States does not wish to jeopardize a joint manned space mission planned for 1975. The NASA spokesman said total disclosure of the earth resources pictures had been decided on after "long, agonizing debate" within the government.

Users can purchase the satellite photographs of any part of the world from geological surveys, EROS data center in Sioux Falls, S.D., by specifying the geographical coordinates. EROS stands for Earth Resources Observation Systems.

A recent inquiry for photographs of the Baikonur area, east of the Aral Sea, at lat. 49 degrees N. and Long. 63 degrees 20 minutes E, was fed into the data center's computer. It reported that two pictures were available. One taken Sept. 5, 1972, with 30 percent cloud cover, and a better shot taken March 15, 1973.

2 Latin Nations Sign Anti-Colonialism Pact

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Argentina and Panama have agreed on support for Argentine claims on the Malvinas Islands, as the British-administered Falklands are called here—and on Panamanian demands for control of the Canal Zone.

President Juan D. Peron and Gen. Omar Torrijos, the visiting head of the Panamanian government, signed the agreement Friday to seek the "elimination of all vestiges of colonialism or neo-colonialism in the continent." The pact also recognizes "the inherent rights of coastal states to explore, exploit and conserve the sea's natural resources adjacent to their coast."

Obituaries

Bishop Stephen F. Bayne, 65, An Episcopal Church Leader

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Right Rev. Stephen F. Bayne, 65, a long-time leader in the Episcopal Church in the United States and a former executive officer of the worldwide Anglican Communion, died Friday in a hospital while vacationing with his wife in Puerto Rico.

He had been the first vice-president of the 2.2-million-member church in charge of its national programs before resigning in 1970 to teach theology.

He had served from 1959 to 1964 as the first executive officer of the Anglican Communion, by appointment of England's archbishop of Canterbury.

In that post, Bishop Bayne was the central liaison officer among 19 national and regional Anglican dioceses, with a total of 45 million members.

Earlier, he was bishop of the diocese of Olympia, covering the western part of the state of Washington, where he was consecrated bishop in 1957.

Bishop Bayne was the author of "Gifts of the Spirit," "The Optional God," "In the Light of the Lord" and "Christian Living."

borough gave their native son a dinner after the 1955 season.

Later that year, Mr. Shakespeare went to work for the Thor Power Tool Co. in Aurora, Ill. In 1958 he moved to the Cincinnati Rubber Manufacturing Co., a division of Thor, as assistant to the president.

At his death, he was president of the company.

Leonard Shecter

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Leonard Shecter, 47, a writer whose tough-minded approach to sports challenged the "Gee Whizz" school of reporting, died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital.

When Mr. Shecter left the New York Post in 1968 to become a freelance writer, he had established a reputation as a forceful reporter and a columnist who never avoided confrontation with the sports establishment. Later, he became sports editor of Look magazine and turned more to writing books.

His best-known book is "Ball Four," an inside look at baseball that he helped provide in collaboration with Jim Bouton. Former New York Yankees pitcher.

Luis de la Serna Espina

MADRID, Jan. 20 (AP).—Luis de la Serna Espina, 67, Spanish physician and authority on space medicine, died yesterday of injuries suffered in a car crash Friday.

Dr. de la Serna was the son of the late writer Concha Espina. He was vice-president of the International Academy of Aerospace and Space Medicine and a former vice-president of the Aerospace Medical Association and of the Civil Aviation Medical Association.

Benjamin Kalmenson

MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., Jan. 20 (NYT).—Benjamin Kalmenson, 74, who retired in 1960 as president of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., after 42 years with the company, died Friday at his home here.

Mr. Kalmenson joined the branch office here of First National Pictures, a Warner Bros. predecessor, in 1927. He was elected executive vice-president and a director of Warner Bros. in 1956 and president in December, 1957.

Umberto S. Nahon

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20 (AP).—Umberto Shimon Nahon, 67, Italian Zionist leader, has died, relatives here said.

Dr. Nahon, who immigrated here from Italy in 1925, returned to Europe to play a central role in the postwar unifying of Jews through British blockades to Palestine.



Bishop Stephen F. Bayne

Trial of Jews Ends in Oslo After 2 Weeks

OSLO, Jan. 20 (UPI).—The trial of six Jews charged in the slaying of a Moroccan ended today and the seven-member court retired to decide on the verdict. The verdict in the two-week trial will be announced by the end of January, court sources said.

The Jews are charged with conspiracy to murder and with espionage in connection with the slaying of Moroccan waiter Ahmed Bouchiki, 33, near Lillehammer, a resort north of Oslo, last July. They face prison terms ranging from 6 1/2 to 8 years if convicted.

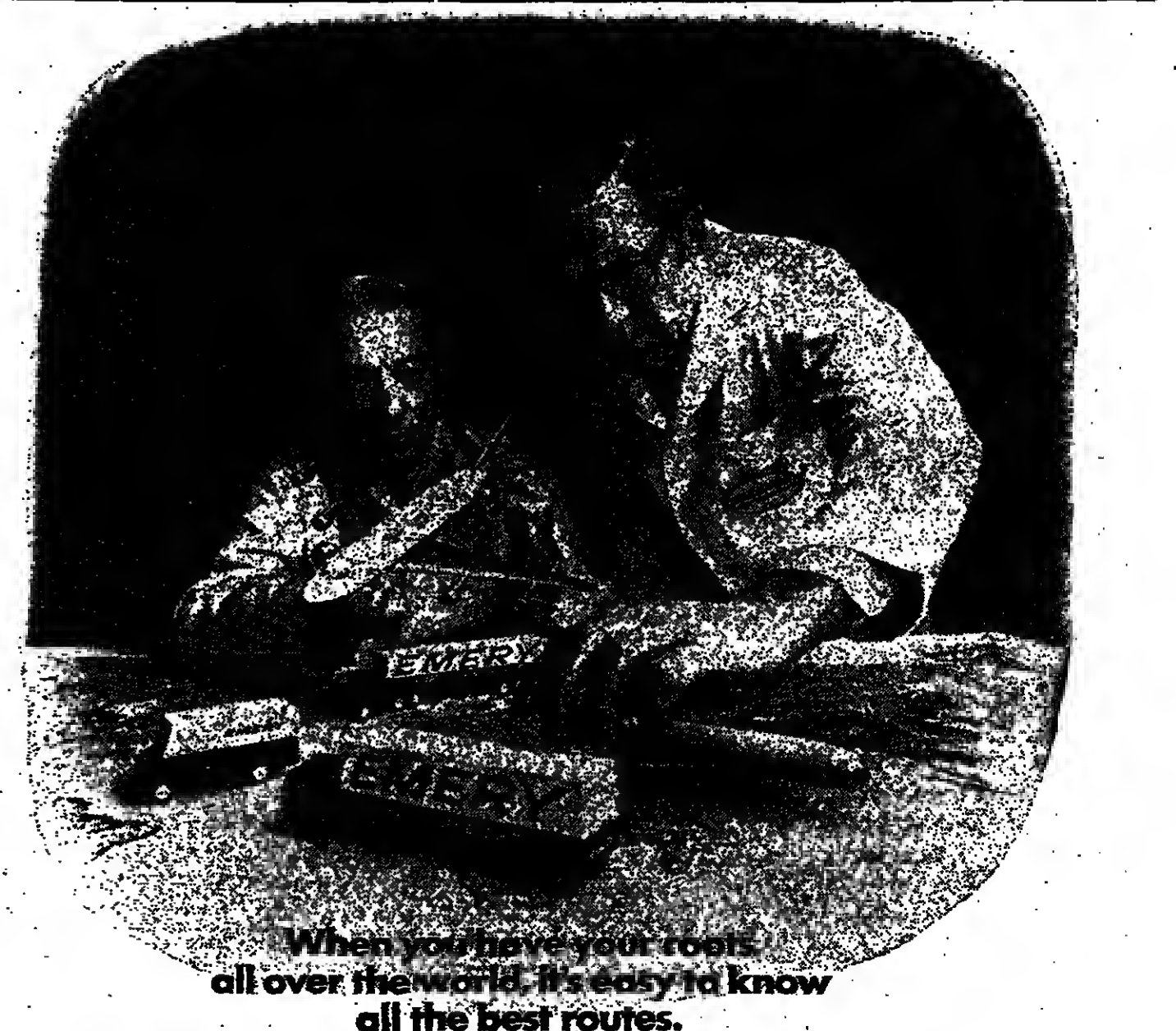
Chief defense counselor Arne Schibye reiterated today that the prosecution failed to produce evidence that the defendants were guilty under any point of the indictment.

State Prosecutor Haakon Wiker said Friday that Mr. Bouchiki was killed by mistake by a 15-member group—under orders from Israel's secret intelligence service Mossad—which went to Norway to shoot a suspected Black September guerrilla leader.

Mr. Wiker said the group was hunting Ali Hassan Salameh, the Black September leader who allegedly was behind the Munich Olympics massacre in September, 1968.

The two men who actually shot Mr. Bouchiki escaped and are still free.

Mr. Schibye said that Norwegians should know from World War II how liquidations were carried out. Many of those who had a role in the planning did not know everything that was going on, he said.



Emery's roots go back over 27 years. In that time we've learned a lot about routing shipments to save you as much time as possible.

To make a long story short, one of the things we've learned is that sometimes the shortest distance between two points isn't always the fastest.

Here's a case in point. If you have a shipment that's going to a place that only has two incoming flights a day and you just missed the second one, we won't have to hold your shipment until the next day.

Instead, we'll send it along another route that may be longer in miles but shorter in the time it takes to get it where it's going.

And just for the record, Emery books and confirms all the space on all flights.

We leave very little room for mistakes. What's more, just so there's no mistakes, there's Emcon, Emery's exclusive computerized system for tracking shipments anywhere in the world. In less than 60 minutes.

But another reason for having such solid roots all over the world is the branches we have all over the world. Over 100 offices.

All of them fully staffed with Emery personnel. And all of them hooked into Emcon.

If there's anything in the world you'd like to know about Emery, just call your nearest Emery office.

With all we know about routing and other ways to save you time and money, you know when you ship Emery, you're on the right track.

Emery Air Freight
We're the best because we're the fastest and the safest

copy is left

Only 'Sources' Were 'Well-Informed'

Pentagon 'Spying' Affair Leaves Trail of Confusion

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON (WP)—It has been a wondrous and confusing two weeks in the annals of Watergate journalism. If there was a grave national security issue at the heart of the alleged Pentagon spy ring tale, as the President and his attorneys have indicated, the secret was still secure with the network of "well-placed" or "informed" or "authoritative" anonymous sources who have been talking to reporters.

Did Henry A. Kissinger order a wiretap on the office of former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird? Chicago Sun-Times. Did Laird? Nixon want to fire Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, because of the alleged spy ring? Chicago Tribune. Was the file-snitching operation the handiwork of a full-fledged "military spy network"? The New York Times. Or of principally two officers?—The Washington Post. Was it a major breach of White House secrets, as some sources indicated, or was it

"rinky-dink," as other informants insisted. It all seemed to boil down to which paper you read and what informed sources they quoted. When the spy story broke under bold banner headlines, informed sources were claiming that Adm. Moorer was receiving documents stolen by military subordinates in the White House.

Tap and Counterap

Then, the Chicago Sun-Times reported that an aroused Mr. Kissinger, the President's senior NSC staffer, ordered a wiretap in the office of then-Secretary of Defense Laird. The Sun-Times further reported that before the Laird tap was installed, a "bug" was planted in the White House office of Kissinger aide Wayne Smith, an NSC analyst privy to strategic arms and Vietnam secrets.

And so there unfolded in the press the specter of a full-scale cloak-and-dagger struggle between the White House and the Pentagon, with secrets spilling out as a by-product of the hostilities.

Was the alleged military spying episode the much-advertised national security matter cited by the President and his lawyers in connection with the White House "Plumbers" investigation by federal Watergate prosecutors?

Yes, some sources told The New York Times and The Washington Post. No, said other sources to both newspapers. It was a crucial difference. The White House had invoked the danger of a national security breach when it sought last summer to discourage criminal indictments of key aides associated with the "Plumbers" activities—specifically, John D. Ehrlichman, Charles Colson and Egil Krogh. So The Washington Post was informed, at any rate.

The White House said that its concern in the military spying episode was that it involved "deliberate leaks to the media" of sensitive information of interest to foreign powers.

Leak to Columnist

This was presumably an allusion to the leak of minutes of White House meetings, chaired by Mr. Kissinger, on the administration's strategy in the Indo-Pakistan war during December, 1971. It was this series of meetings during which Mr. Kissinger was quoted by columnist Jack Anderson as announcing that the President favored a policy of "tilting" toward Pakistan.

The main consequence of the leak to Mr. Anderson was to confirm what was already publicly evident from the pattern of the Nixon administration's diplomacy toward the crisis on the subcontinent—that official U.S. policy was tilted toward Pakistan. The Pakistanis had been important brokers in arranging for Mr. Nixon's trip to China.

Mr. Anderson said in a recent column that the "Plumbers" investigation of the leak led to the discovery of the alleged military spying episode. But there has been no explanation by the White House of what national security interest might be endangered by prosecution of the White House special investigation unit that operated under Mr. Ehrlichman's overall direction.

Journalistic and public confusion over the details and the seriousness and significance of the spy story seemed to stem from the varying sources tapped by reporters.

Highest Concern

Some White House officials registered the highest concern, with a presidential aide contending that Mr. Nixon wanted it kept secret to protect the "whole military command structure," according to The New York Times.

Last Sunday, "senior officials in the White House, Justice Department and FBI" told The Washington Post that the White House had made unwarranted use of the national security issue to restrict investigation of the "Plumbers." The Times appeared to reach a similar conclusion. Its sources here said that the spying episode had been blown out of proportion.

Then, FBI sources told The Washington Post that the only information picked up by the tap of one of the three military spying suspects, Yeoman 1st Cl. Charles Radford, was a series of obscure phone calls made by an associate of the yeoman's.

The Pentagon came up with its own preliminary finding on the document-snitching affair. "There was some overemphasis and some impropriety," Defense Department spokesman William Beecher said. "In the liaison activity between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Council."

Mr. Beecher cautioned, however, that Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger still "hasn't satisfied that he's got the whole story." Nor, it might be added, is any newspaperman who has covered the confusing series of events. And certainly not the reader.



Jacques Chaban-Delmas addressing the national congress of Gaullists in June, 1970, when he was premier.

Chaban-Delmas: An Eye On the Elysée Palace

By Alan Tillier

PARIS (UPI)—His friends report that Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the French politician, is in a state of health, by questions of good taste and by the precedent of Mr. Pompidou's own "I am ready" statement, made before Gen. de Gaulle's departure and which was considered an act of less majesty by the family.

However, Mr. Chaban-Delmas, the general secretary of the Gaullist movement, has just said things which point to an early election in France, perhaps at the end of this year.

The weekend saw Mr. Chaban-Delmas not only showing himself at the France-Ireland rugby match but also commenting on the game on radio in the sporting terms he carries over to politics.

Since Socialist contender François Mitterrand, in an open campaign, Mr. Chaban-Delmas' obligation to adopt a reasonably low profile could be considered a serious handicap.

But an astute observer of the scene says the campaign rules differ widely in the United States and France. "A French candidate must secure support in Paris, but then all he needs is a plane and 10 men for the campaign proper."

Mr. Chaban-Delmas has looked after the first condition. A constant stream of politicians and "notables" (a French term for men with power and influence) flows through his small ground-floor office in the Rue de Belbeuse on the Left Bank.

The man who greets them is a few shades greyer and has a few facial lines, but he remains remarkably youthful in appearance. As a Resistance general aged 51, he looked nearer 20. It is hard to believe he is on the edge of 60. "I can hardly believe it myself," he tells friends.

He constantly took myself up in the "Who's Who" to make sure I'm really 58."

Fitness Fanatic

Visitors see he is obviously fit and ready to go. He remains a fitness fanatic, has a daily workout, drinks not to nothing for a man who is mayor of Bordeaux and he will literally leap over a dog.

He is committed to picking up his "new society" where he left off. Proud that he introduced a new style of governing in France and that he launched a new dialogue between groups and classes, he sees the need for more sweeping changes. He would like to reshape France's huge administrative machine, notably by cutting up the big Finance Ministry ("A state within the state") and he wants to extend to all Frenchmen the revolutionary "permanent training" scheme whereby anybody can take paid leave for a study course. He is emphatic that he will "liberate" French TV.

The contender has been hunting with prominent ambassadors. In foreign policy, he has adopted a strong European line feeling there is a need for hard-headed negotiations, sometimes bilateral, and less so-called "tri-la-la" if the European nations are to advance toward a common foreign policy, the necessary condition for a common defense.

Mr. Pompidou reportedly is not over-happy about all this activity but he has limited his reaction to a few caustic remarks over the lunch table at the Elysée Palace. He does not altogether share the contender's high opinion of his term as prime minister.

What will be the view of the French in a presidential run-off between Mr. Chaban-Delmas and Mr. Mitterrand? Mr. Chaban-Delmas has the edge in charm. He has this bubbling "let's-be-happy" philosophy which may be just what the French need. Or it may be considered "déplacé" (out of place) or not enough given the state of the world.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Prices Up, Jobs Down

Can Europe Pay for Its Oil?

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ROME (UPI)—In the three months since the Arabs began using their oil weapon to influence a settlement favorable to their cause in the conflict with Israel, profound changes have taken place in Europe's economy.

Before the outbreak of the October war in the Middle East, boom conditions were widespread, and while some expected a slow-down in 1974, no one was much worried about being able to pay his bills and keep his job. The fear of an oil shortage, even though there now seems to be plenty in Europe, and the staggering increase in the price of oil, which is the far more serious concern at present, have shaken the confidence of Europeans in their economic future. All the non-Communist industrial countries are affected, and this has compounded the problem.

Usually when the economy of one nation or region is weakening, it can find a trading partner somewhere in the world with an active economy and growing market. Now, for the first time since World War II, the economic indicators of all the industrial countries are pointing downward.

It does not make any difference whether you are American, Japanese or European. If you read in the papers that there's a shortage of oil, if your government urges you to conserve fuel and even orders you to stop driving on Sundays, if you find that it suddenly costs you 20 to 40 cents more for a gallon of gasoline, you're not likely to be anxious to buy a new car.

Perhaps even more than the United States, the economy of Europe is powered by the automobile. One in 10 jobs is dependent, directly or indirectly, on the health of this industry. Auto sales are off sharply—there was a slump of about 50 percent in Germany in December—and manufacturers in one country after the other have cut production, laid off workers or put men on short time. Sales of bicycles, motorcycles, roller skates and even midsize cars are up, but this is no particular spur to employment.

The consumer in Europe is afraid of bad times ahead, and is therefore not spending. And he's angry because of the bigger tax on his salary represented by inflation.

Economists are talking of the possibility that inflation will reach 15 percent this year. Prices are already up 10 percent on average from a year ago. But governmental economic managers are not sure yet whether they should give highest priority to the fight against inflation or job preservation.

No Foreign Labor

Meanwhile, practically every government in northern Europe has stopped importing foreign labor, and in some cases foreign workers numbering about 7 million have already been sent home. Some of the 2.5 million "guest-workers" in Germany found their jobs had simply disappeared when they tried to go back after the holidays.

In Germany, where during the last two decades unemployment has rarely been more than 500,000, the jobless figures are already at 600,000 with forecasts of 800,000 by the end of the month and well over 1 million before the year is out.

In France, half a million workers are actively seeking employment and several hundred thousand more are jobless or on short time. In Belgium, the Socialist-Christian-Liberal coalition government collapsed last week after the National Assembly announced it was pulling out of a project to build a refinery near Liège.

In Britain, already 1 million are looking for work, a figure that could swell to 3 million by the end of this month. More than by oil shortages or price increases, the difficulties in Britain have been caused by the strife between the Tory government of Prime Minister Heath and local miners.

These economic uncertainties have political echoes. In Germany, especially, there are fears of a resurgence of the far right. After a slight recession in 1973, a neo-Nazi party in Germany made significant advances. In Britain and France, Communist parties are becoming more active. British Communist leaders are calling for strike action to bring down the Heath government. In Italy, the Communists are bargaining with the ruling Christian Democrats to get into a position of real power.

All over Europe, trade unions are more active than ever before. Even the usually disciplined German unions are getting to sound more and more like their obstreperous counterparts in Britain. There has been particularly bad news for the consumers. A car owner in France is paying more than 40 cents a gallon additional for gasoline, in Italy 30 cents, in Germany 20 cents. Only in the Netherlands is gasoline rationed, more for political than economic reasons. Even though they appear to have plenty of oil, the Dutch want to underscore the fact that they are the only country in Europe still subject to the Arab oil embargo.

The Dollar's New Strength

The Foreign Currency \$1 U.S. Will Buy

	May, 1971 (before dollar devaluations)	Mid-1973 (dollar's low point)	Jan. 18, 1974	Change in Dollar's Value From Low
British pence	41.3	39.1	40.11	Up 2.8%
Canadian dollars	1.01	.998	1.00	Up 0.2%
French francs	5.51	3.83	4.95	Up 29.2%
W. German marks	3.63	2.27	2.81	Up 23.8%
Italian lire	622	575	642	Up 11.7%
Japanese yen	357	280	300	Up 15.4%
Swiss francs	4.29	2.71	3.36	Up 24.0%
Dutch guilders	3.59	2.51	2.94	Up 17.1%

Source: First National City Bank, New York

But the real economic problem is not so much that gasoline prices are up or even that car sales have declined. These things are manageable. What's not manageable, or at least is far more difficult to manage, is the balance of payments. Impact of the higher oil prices. Even the question is how a nation whose industry and prosperity for two decades depended on cheap oil can suddenly adjust to paying four times as much for the same oil. The countries of Europe are generally used to being creditors. Now, they are to become debtors to a relatively small group of oil-exporting nations.

In Rome last week, finance ministers from 20 industrial and developing countries discussed the problem and concluded that if the world is to avoid a snowballing recession then nations must try to cooperate with, rather than compete against, each other. There was also the hope, raised by U.S. Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz, that the next move in oil prices would be downward.

It remains to be seen how nations will act, despite the speeches in Rome. Already there has been a series of competitive devaluations against the newly strengthened dollar. There has already been a competitive scramble for oil supplies in the Middle East with Britain and France making bilateral arms-for-oil pacts with individual producers.

The United States has invited the major consumer countries to a meeting in Washington Feb. 11 to try to work out new cooperation formulas as a prelude to meeting later to discuss problems with the oil producers. But there is a good deal of skepticism in Europe about the American initiative.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Other Issues Depend on Outcome

Impeachment to Dominate Congress in Second Session

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON (WP)—Whatever the 93d Congress does in the second session that opens today, it will be remembered for its handling of one historic item—impeachment and the future of President Nixon.

The subject will dominate Congress and even influence how it handles other issues, such as the energy crisis, tax reform and election campaign reform.

In any case, the President's standing with Congress and the power of the executive vs. the power of the legislative branch will continue to be a major issue.

By the end of the session last year, the President's influence over Congress had dramatically waned.

Congressional Quarterly notes that Mr. Nixon won only 50.6 percent of the votes on which he took a position during the last year, fewer than any president had won in the 20 years since the journal began measuring presidential support.

Whether the President can win battles on energy, housing, trade reform and other matters will depend to some extent on how he appears to be faring in his biggest battle of all—to turn back the move for impeachment.

Emergency Powers

One of the first problems facing Congress will be passing energy legislation to give the President emergency powers to implement rationing and fuel-allocation programs. The last-minute attempt by Congress to clear the legislation before adjourning last year failed on the issue of limiting windfall profits for the oil industry.

A compromise conference report ran into a filibuster by oil-state senators. When the windfall-profits section was stripped from the bill, it passed the Senate but the House refused to accept it. Now, without facing an adjournment deadline, the Senate could seek closure against a filibuster.

Other energy legislation facing Congress includes:

- A bill to establish a Federal Energy Administration, pulling together all programs dealing with the fuel crisis, which the Senate passed and sent to the House after curtailing the powers which Mr. Nixon requested for the agency.

- A bill to speed the construction of deep-water ports to receive huge oil tankers, which has not been acted on by either body.
- Legislation to provide for the "deregulation" of natural gas, which Mr. Nixon requested but which has yet to reach the floor of either house. The outlook for the bill, which would cause a sharp increase in the price of natural gas, is cloudy.

- Legislation authorizing \$72 million for production of oil from the Alaska North Slope and exploration of a reserve on Alaska's North Slope awaits action by the House.

With the energy crisis a main concern of both Congress and constituents, investigations into how real the crisis is are bound to continue, along with demands

Wally Findlay
Galleries International
new York • Chicago • Paris • London • Beverly Hills
2, av. Matignon • Paris 8^e

EXHIBITION
WOMEN
IN ART
ARDISSONE - ADNET
DUCAIRE - NESSI
SEGUIN
Jan. 10 - Feb. 5
special showing
BONNARD - BOUDIN - CAMOIN
GUILLAUMIN - LEBORG
PICASSO - PISSARRO - VALTAT
Tel. 225.70.74
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées
Monday, January 22, at 8:30 p.m.
Finches
ZUKERMAN
conducts
ENGLISH
CHAMBER
Orchestra and
piano
Mozart, Beethoven, Verdi
Voltaire-O.J.I.

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Sightings of 10.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
Two shows
GRAND JEAN
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
80⁰⁰ with 1/2 bottle
champagne
OR
124⁰⁰ Dinner suggested
and 12 bottles
champagne
at 2 p.m.
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.
RESERVATIONS AND AGENTS

CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES
POISSON
LES PLUS BELLES
FRUITES OF PARIS
Open every night from 10 p.m. till 1 a.m.

CALAVADOS ELY. 27-28
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
Boulevard des Capucines - 100 m. from the Opera
Open every night from 10 p.m. till 1 a.m.

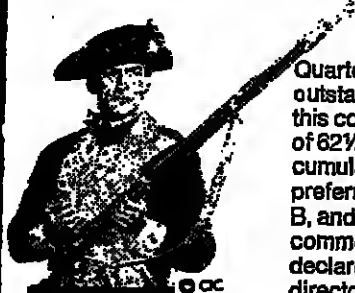
هكذا من الكمال

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.				
Jan. 21, 1974	Mar. 21, 1974	May 21, 1974	Jul. 21, 1974	Sep. 21, 1974
Close	74	74	74	74
DJIA	855.32			
SP500	234.7			
NYSE	329	330	332	333
AMEX	329	345	349	355
OTC	439.9			
Old	4000	4000	4000	4000
Amsterdam	4250	4250	4250	4250
Amsterdam Telex: 16102 INDX NL				

BEARER SHARES OF
CAPITAL GROWTH COMPANY S.A.
We pay at U.S. \$0.67
We sell at U.S. \$0.74
Universal Venture Capital S.A.
c/o Box 434, Beirut, Lebanon.
Prices valid until February 4, 1974.

THE CONTINENTAL CORPORATION



Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of stock of this corporation, at the rate of 82 1/2¢ a share on the \$2.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, Series A and B, and 60¢ a share on the common stock, have been declared by the board of directors, payable March 15, 1974, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 22, 1974.

Geoffrey Davey
Vice President & Secretary

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

INDUSTRIE A. ZANUSSI S.p.A.

US \$ 15,000,000

credit facility

arranged by

ULTRAFIN AG

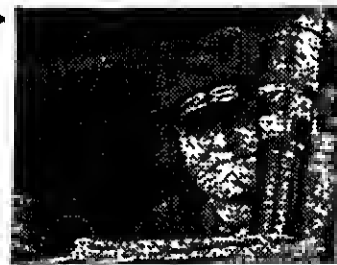
EURAMERICA
INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

and provided by, amongst others,

BANCO DI NAPOLI
BANCO DI SICILIA
CHAMPAGNE OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED
EURAMERICA INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
MONTE DEI PASCHI DI SIENA

W. P. Geller,

a Hamburg photographer, winner of the award "The Golden Eye" of the 15th World Press Photo competition. Bayer let him test his "camera eye" on the current topic of environmental control.



Dr. Walter Bauer, head of Leverkusen's city administration, at his desk in the immediate neighbourhood of the Bayer plant, seen from the angle of interviewer W. P. Geller's camera.

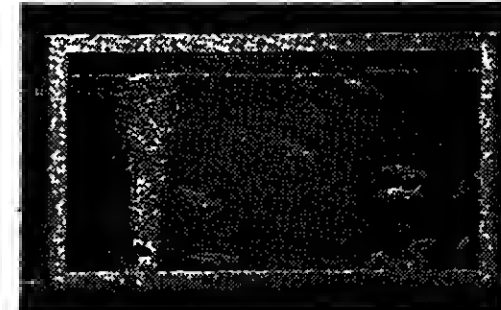
For Bayer, environmental control is not just a catchword. Already in 1970 a specialist committee for waste water was set up at the Leverkusen plant. During the past ten years alone, Bayer spent DM 1100 million to translate environmental control into reality in the production sphere both in process technology and by manufacturing products which do not pollute the environment. Today 307 Bayer experts are engaged in tackling the problems of atmospheric and water pollution, disposal, and noise nuisance, as well as the development and manufacture of products which comply with the demands of environmental protection.

Dr. Walter Bauer says: "... For a long time — much too long, in fact — people were only too ready to accept pollution of the environment as the price of progress and high standard of living. But that line of thinking is rejected by modern industrialized society lest it should suffocate with its own waste. ... What is Bayer doing to solve the problem? Even the Government Control Board affirms and



appreciates the fact that Bayer does more to protect the environment than the law demands. For example, the sulphur dioxide content of the air in Leverkusen is lower than in many a great city without industrial plant. Dr. Bauer underlines Bayer's readiness

to co-operate with the city and the surrounding areas. Summing up, he says: "Both the municipal boards and Bayer plan jointly, and each in turn benefits from such planning. The most impressive example is the new joint clarification plant in Leverkusen."



Whisky blenders, tea selectors and wine tasters are in great demand. Their invaluable working capital is their refined sense of taste and smell. In the Bayer works, such people are known as "air-sniffers". When they are on patrol in the Leverkusen plant, for example, their nose

detects whiffs of certain odours in the air even in dilutions of one part in several million.



Bayer is active in almost all countries of the globe in the fields of chemicals, dyestuffs, engineering materials, man-made fibres, pharmaceuticals and crop protection products. Bayer: A multinational enterprise with 135,000 co-workers and 5,000 different sales products.

A few miles from Leverkusen, down the Rhine river, at Bayer's Dormagen plant, the biggest European 100 per cent biological clarification plant for industrial waste water went on stream years ago. Leverkusen and five neighbouring towns made use of the experience collected by Bayer when they set up the new Leverkusen joint clarification plant. In this clarification plant, 65,000 cubic metres of effluent from

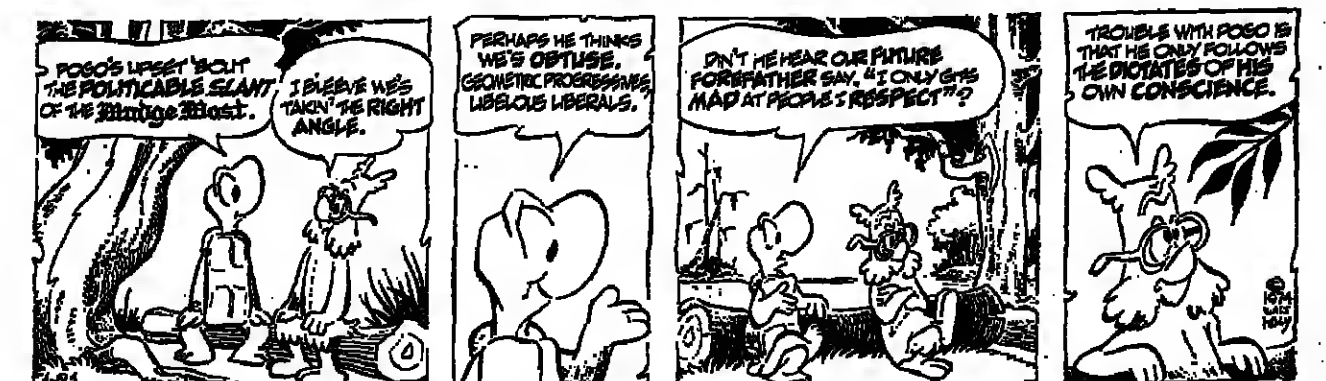
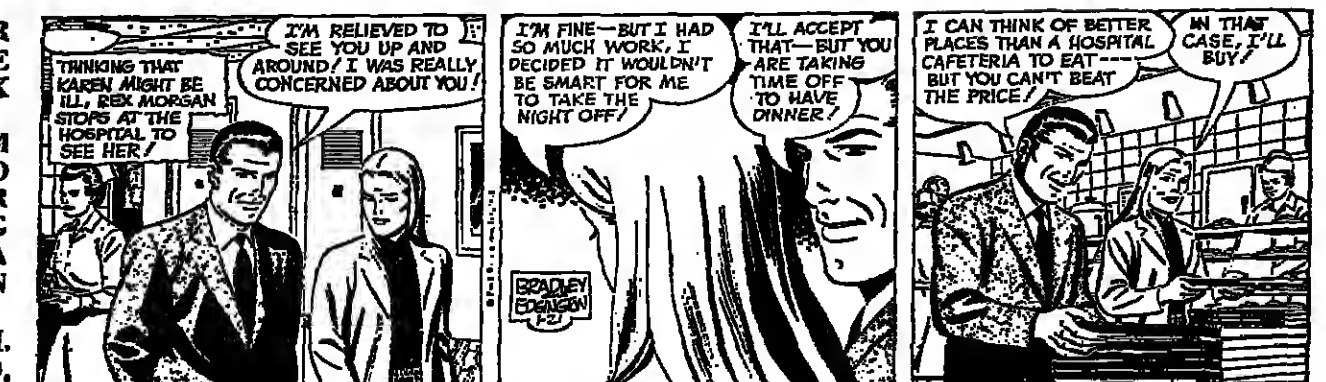
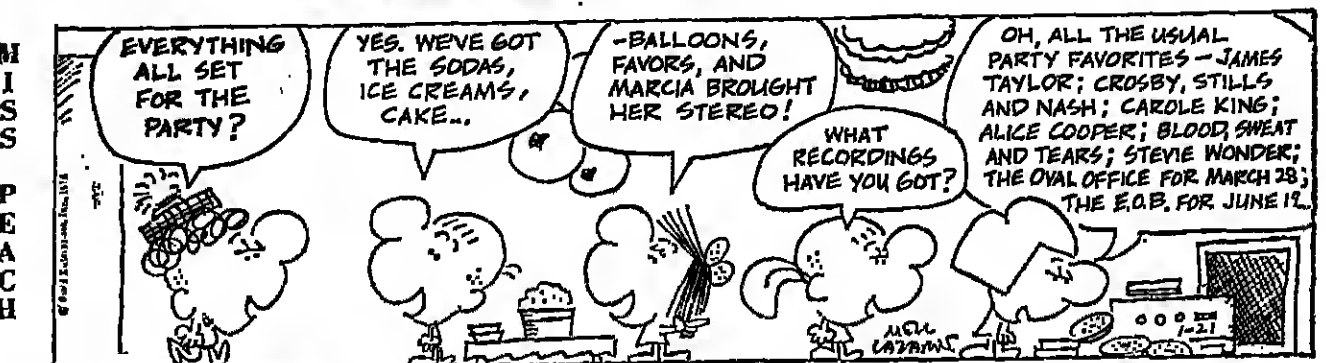
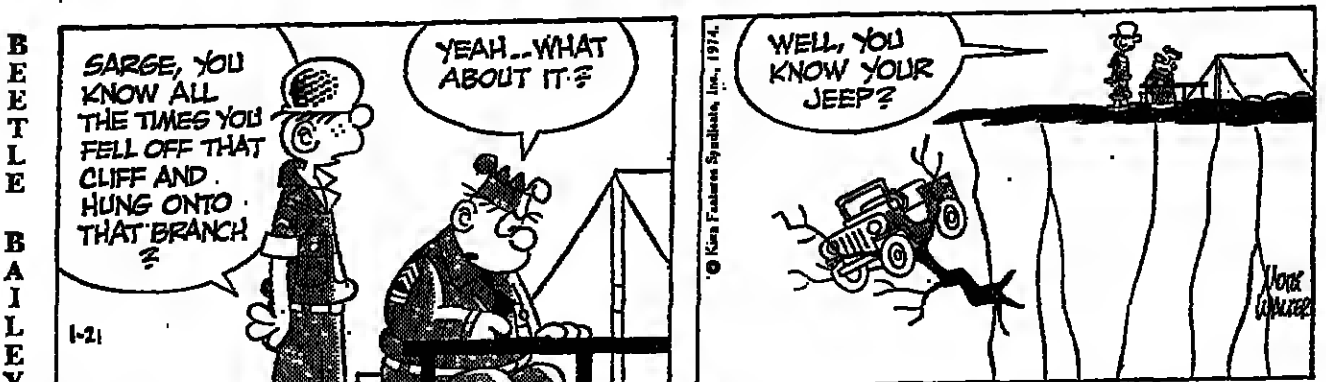
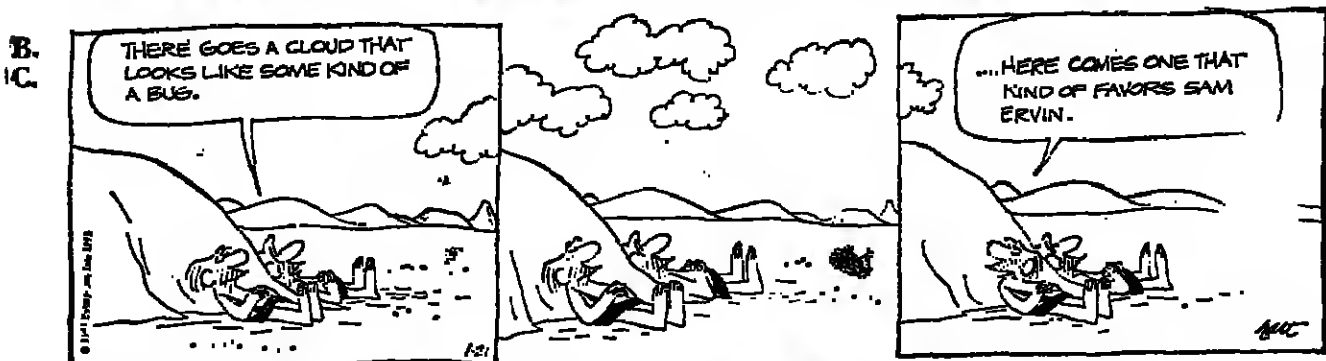
the Bayer factory, and 70,000 cubic metres of sewage from six towns, are being clarified on a fully biological basis every day, and are discharged as clean water into the Rhine river. Proof of the perfection with which Bayer clarifies the Dormagen waste water is supplied by healthy aquatic life who do not mind that this water is part of their life-giving element.

Let's go on!



Bayer Thinks
of Tomorrow—Today

There is a Japanese garden right in the middle of the Leverkusen Bayer works site — an exotic park in an environment in which even the sensitive Far Eastern flora can blossom and thrive.



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The dissemination of theory in recent years has vastly improved the subtlety of positional play, so that opening systems and entire games revolve about the exploitation of such weaknesses as isolated center pawns.

Whereas Siegbert Tarrasch, 60 years ago, and Max Euwe, 35 years ago, reveled in the possession of the isolated center pawn, the attitude of the present generation is best summed up by Bent Larsen, who would rather not be caught dead with one.

Nevertheless, Bobby Fischer, who gave a marvelous demonstration of how to take advantage of the static weakness of the isolated pawn in game 7 of his candidates' match with Tigran Petrosian in Buenos Aires in 1971, pulled an amazing turnaround, revealing the cramping power of the isolated center pawn, which he used to defeat Boris Spassky in the 21st and final game of their 1972 world championship match in Iceland.

Sincere, but inept Fischer's catholic approach to positional themes has eluded his most ardent emulators, including the entire younger generation. Even in constricted positions, facing attack, the idea of opening up the game is rejected by them if it involves accepting an isolated center pawn.

Thus, Zvonko Vranesic of Canada, refusing to seize his chance for salvation, fell under a smashing mating attack by Kim Commons of the United States in the Chicago International Tournament.

The exchange variation of the Caro-Kann Defense (3 P-K4, P-Q3; 4 B-Q3) Commons chose supposedly leads to a balanced game in which Black maintains his center pawn, yet Fischer sprang it on Petrosian for a sharp victory in Belgrade in 1970. It was sensible for Vranesic to develop Black's problem bishop with 7... B-N5 and to get rid of it with 9... B-N4.

Commons drove back the Black forces with 15 P-KN4 and 16 B-KB4, re-establishing his grip on K5, while Vranesic again wasted time with 17... P-QN4, instead of readying for the White attack with 17... N-Q2. With all of his pieces aimed at the Black king, Commons systematically opened the KR file by means of 21 P-R5 and 22 P-K4.

Cutting off the Black king's flight, with 29 B-N5, Commons gave Vranesic no chance to survive; on 29... N-Q2, Commons could have finished sharply with 30 B-R6. BxR; 31 Q-Bch, K-K2; 32 Q-N5ch, P-B3; 33 P-Kch.

However, after 29... KR-B17, Commons's 30 Q-Rch! forced Vranesic's resignation, since 30... BxQ; 31 Bxch, K-N2; 33 B-B6 mates.

KARO-KANN DEFENSE

White Commons	Black Vranesic	White Commons	Black Vranesic	White Commons	Black Vranesic
1 P-K4	1 P-Q3	11 Q-O	11 Q-O	21 P-B3	21 P-B3
2 P-Q4	2 P-Q3	12 Q-Q3	12 Q-Q3	22 P-B3	22 P-B3
3 P-K4	3 P-Q3	13 B-K3	13 B-K3	23 P-B3	23 P-B3
4 B-Q3	4 B-Q3	14 Q-Q2	14 Q-Q2	24 P-N4	24 P-N4
5 P-KB3	5 P-KB3	15 B-N4	15 B-N4	25 P-B3	25 P-B3
6 B-KB4	6 B-KB4	16 B-KB4	16 B-KB4	26 B-N1	26 B-N1
7 N-B3	7 N-B3	17 Q-R4	17 Q-R4	27 K-N2	27 K-N2
8 Q-N2	8 Q-N2	18 K-K2	18 K-K2	28 P-B3	28 P-B3
9 P-KB3	9 P-KB3	19 B-N5	19 B-N5	29 Q-Rch	29 Q-Rch
10 N-B3	10 N-B3	20 P-K4	20 P-K4	30 Q-Rch	30 Q-Rch

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

LAST RIGHTS

A Case for the Good Death

By Marya Mannes. Illustrated. Morrow. 150 pp. \$5.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S difficult to argue with two of the three interwoven arguments developed by Marya Mannes in her latest book, "Last Rights: A Case for the Good Death." The first is incontrovertible: Americans hate death.

"In our long and obsessive passion for youth," she says, "we have—more than any other modern society—avoided direct approach to age and dying by denying them in word, in fact and above all—in worth. Like sex, until the last three decades, death has been unmentionable in what is known as 'polite society.' We pass away," she writes, "we do not tell our children about dying."

Death is our dirty little secret—our unspeakable embarrassment—and we try to clean it up by knocking it away in the unforseeable future, away from the prying eyes of our offspring. If you don't believe this point, try reading "Last Rights" without feeling anxiety.

Miss Mannes's second point, a corollary of her first, is equally self-evident. Americans tend to treat their aged and dying without respect or understanding. Partly because our society has grown increasingly affluent and fragmented, with smaller and smaller nuclear families living in larger and more isolated boxes; but mainly, Miss Mannes speculates, because of our fear of death and our guilt over that fear we push our old and dying out of sight and mind.

We herd them into old-age factories—gleaming, sanitized assembly lines that process old flesh but stink aging spirit. We smile and say all's well when they grow terminally ill, and so deny them needed communion. We poison their lives artificially when the end is due and so rob death of dignity and meaning.

If you doubt this point, try reading the pungent reportage Miss Mannes has interviewed with her argument.

But it is not quite so simple to digest her third point—namely, why we ought now to do about the old and the dying. Some of her proposals may go down comfortably enough. Certainly we should devote more time and resources to thanatology, the study of the body's death—and explore as thoroughly as possible the indications that have occurred that the pain of terminal illness is actually alleviated when the patient knows what is happening, or that what the dying need most of all is close companionship in their passage to the door of death, or that

psychedelic drugs may prove an aid to that passage, or that according to some doctors, "the reason to believe that the dying can experience a sense of surrender that borders on 'ecstasy' and that conceivable one's own speculations hasten add, artificial prolongation of life may dull that ecstasy. With no question, death must be no precisely defined and the right of the dying established.

But what if Miss Mannes's plea for the legalization of euthanasia—her contention that among the inalienable rights of the dying is a claim to "the good death" free from pain and artificial life supports? Granted, she distinguishes between passive euthanasia (the refusal to prolong medical life artificially) and active euthanasia (the decision to a short spontaneous life), and she seems to opt for the former. Yet still, the old questions persist: Even if it is left to the patient to decide, can a human being in extremis know his or her real will? Or can a person of sound mind and body anticipate how he or she will feel in extremis? Miss Mannes herself claims not to want to survive certain incapacities, but can she really be certain?

What about the argument that euthanasia is wrong in principle because once we permit it we risk clearing the way for Nazi-type atrocities? Miss Mannes really contradicted this by pointing out how the atrocities of war are committed in the name of "good" principles? (In other words, are s... moral questions relative?) What about the religious objection that euthanasia contravenes God's will? Miss Mannes countered this objection with the argument that the contravention of God's will by lengthening life is what raised this question in the first place? (Is lengthening human life really the same thing as assuming power over life and death?)

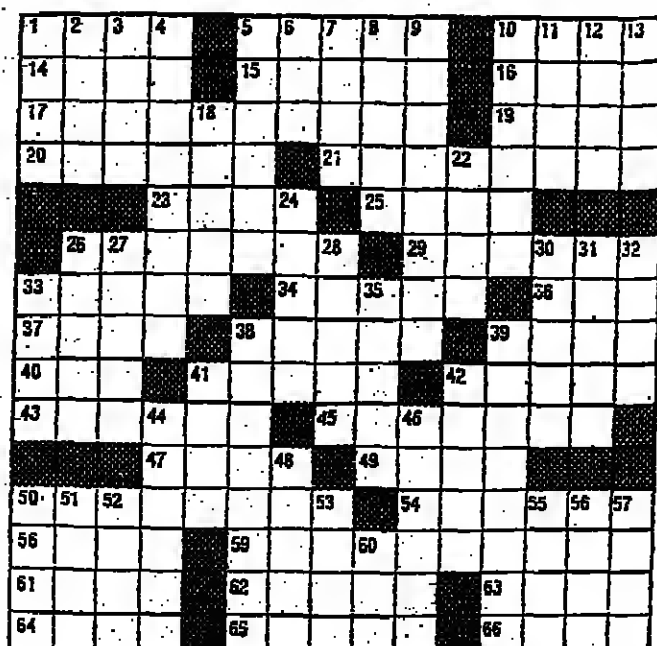
For my own part, I think Miss Mannes is probably right, and quite eloquently so. But these are profoundly difficult questions that everyone must answer for himself or herself. They are also extremely painful questions, in "Last Rights" is by necessity a painful book to read. But however, Miss Mannes has her own discussion brief and to the point. In a mere 150 pages she has reported dramatically what it is like to be old and terminally ill in America today. She has explored some of the practical and theoretical solutions to what is perhaps our most pressing social problem. She has packed her text with what some of the "great creative spirits" of the past have had to say about death, and she has come to terms with her own death. And then, as if she recognized that for Americans the experience of reading "Last Rights" will be something like a terminal illness, she has mercifully cut it short.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 45 Welcome words from a bartender | 12 Equipment |
| 1 Smelter leavings | 47 Slippery ones | 13 Phone adjuncts |
| 5 Pillages | 49 Slush | 18 — fire |
| 10 Carry on | 52 Result of power shortage | 22 Little Antoinette |
| 14 Kangaroo feature | 54 Make improvements | 24 Milk, in Madrid |
| 15 — nous | 58 Opera role | 26 Vienna's river, to natives |
| 16 Hamilton, for short | 59 In a praise-worthy way | 27 City on the Rhine |
| 17 Strong hint | 61 Souvenir of a fracas | 28 Ruth's mother-in-law |
| 19 Straight | 62 Movie light | 30 Eastern faith |
| 20 Observed the seventh day | 63 Attired | 31 "— but you" |
| 21 Anti-fly weapons | 64 Polio name | 32 Goals |
| 23 Asian weight | 65 Slender one | 33 Sahl |
| 25 Old promenade | 66 Newcastle's river | 35 Shakespearean man and others |
| 26 German china city | | 39 Shrink |
| 29 Shade of pale green | | 41 — age |
| 32 Feet, Marianne | | 44 Chip |
| 34 Isle of romance | | 46 Neighbor of New York |
| 36 Relative | | 48 Vehicle |
| 37 Responsibility | | 49 Spaced out, as newspaper lines |
| 38 Slip-ons | | 50 Type of voice |
| 39 Lump | | 51 Wealthy Sp. |
| 40 Scottish explorer | | 52 Early land holding |
| 41 Musical subject | | 53 Linden tree |
| 42 Fontaine and Crawford | | 55 Adverbial suffix |
| 43 Dempsey's successor | | 56 Social unit |
| | | 57 Stevenson's Mr. abbr. |
| | | 11 On the safer side |



Observer

'Jerry Talks Tough'

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Ford made a news splash the other day by stepping out of character. He has always been good stolid old Jerry, regu-



Baker

lar guy, who makes a virtue of having a rather bad nature. But when he suddenly appeared in Atlantic City, N.J., last Tuesday, sounding faintly like the Spino Agnew of old, the press naturally took notice.

His speech to a farmers' lobbying group differed from the usual bland pudding which has made him an instant success in the popularity polls. It was a spirited, provocative challenge to organized labor, to people who had been Watergate serious business and to that toothless old dragon left behind by the New Deal, the Americans for Democratic Action.

It was, in fact, a fairly entertaining speech. Those ubiquitous, faceless, villainous, "extreme partisans" were seen to be "on" stretching out the ordeal of Watergate (good imagery here: masks giving victim another twist of the rack) "for their own purposes." We all know what "their own purposes" are, do we not? "Their own purposes" are evil—that's what.

It was an entertaining speech, and made some likely points, and may even have had a grain of truth in it, as in his suggestion that the President's opponents will benefit if they are prolonged rather than cut short. But what made it big news was that Ford made it not make entertaining speeches. This is one of his political strengths. President Eisenhower made the least entertaining speeches in the history of the office, and became the most popular figure of his day. Agnew made the most entertaining speeches since Father Coughlin and almost wound up in jail. Had Ford made a fatal mistake?

And then, of course, it turned out not to have been Ford speaking at all. Next days papers said the speech had been drafted at the White House by President Nixon's ghost-writers.

The month was the mouth of Ford, but the entertainment was the writer of entertaining speeches, and the press has done a circular mouset. It plays the story

heavily because Ford speaks in an unusual diction suggesting he is turning into a tough guy. But it isn't Ford who is using this diction. It is an anonymous party on the White House payroll. Therefore, since Ford hasn't changed diction at all, the speech turns out to be news not because it means that Ford has become a tough guy, but because it suggests Ford has quit being his own man, which is just the opposite.

The deception of ghostwriting is a tired old story. Everybody knows politicians don't or can't write most of the stuff they utter, but we tend to forget this in the daily flow of news, so that when we see that Sen. Proxmire has called for new initiatives in the war on smut, we cheer or get angry at Proxmire, unaware that this is not the senator's idea or call at all, but that the whole business was worked up by Tom Dudgeon, spokesman who knew it would catch the senator's attention.

A successful politician is like a movie or play. He is a production. He needs a director, writers, lighting experts, voice coaches, costume designers, music, ad men, angels and a stage or screen.

We acknowledge this when we speak of "the Kennedy people." Nobody ever knows precisely who "the Kennedy people" are at any given time, but we all instinctively realize that a Kennedy is not a single politician. A Kennedy is a major production, like "Ben Hur."

It will not do in times like these for the politicians to continue being less than honest about who they are. People now want to know when they discover that good stolid old Jerry's speech, the one that got them all fired up, wasn't altogether Jerry's speech after all.

They are likely to become curious about Jerry's eminent colleague, the ghost-writer, who would be more logical than the politician's supplying a list of credits such as most people ignore at the start of a movie or in their theater programs.

When Vice-President Ford goes to Atlantic City to do "Jerry Talks Tough," everyone with a hand in the production would be openly listed. "Based on an idea by Richard Nixon," the credits might begin. "Original speech by Patrick Buchanan, with special phrases by Ronald Ziegler, Peter Flanagan and Rose Mary Woods. An original quip by Henry Kissinger, used with permission of the U.S. Department of State. Mr. Ford has been lent to the White House for this speech only; there is no guarantee that he can be seen again in this role during the next three years."



James Cagney in Paris in 1961.

By Leroy F. Aarons

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 20 (WP). —After 13 years of almost exclusive retirement, James Cagney, 74, met the press last week, regaling a frankly nostalgic audience with anecdotes, memories and gifts of wisdom.

White-haired and about 25 pounds over his onetime dancing weight of 145 (this made him sensitive enough to ban cameras), the former vaudeville star made 60 films in 21 years, revealed that:

• He never said, "You dirty rat," a phrase inextricably linked to him by a succession of movies.

• He copied the bit of business of hitching up his trousers (another favorite of impersonators) from a picture he knew in his old New York City neighborhood about 56 years ago. He used the gimmick only once, in "Angels With Dirty Faces," in 1938.

• He hasn't been to a movie in years, and never watches his old films on television, except for the musical numbers. "Once a hooper, always a hooper."

• His favorite among his films is "Yankee Doodle Dandy," the musical biography of George M. Cohan, for which he won an Academy Award.

• He is writing his autobiography, in "self-defense" against unauthorized versions now circulating.

The rare exposure to the man who is becoming a living film legend through the chemistry of talent, recidivism, television reruns and nostalgia was arranged by the American Film Institute, which will honor Cagney on March 13 with its second life achievement award. The first went to the late director John Ford at a dinner last year attended by President Nixon.

Cagney said that he agreed to the press conference at AFI's greystone mansion in Beverly Hills in deference to the film in-

stinct, which he suggested might be the "biggest influence" on the future of American film.

Retired in 1961

Cagney retired in 1961 after completing Billy Wilder's "One, Two, Three," and has spent the last 13 years tending his 500-acre farm in upstate New York, painting, and leading a quiet, non-public life with his wife, Frances, whom he married 51 years ago.

Asked why he quit, Cagney said simply, "I don't know, lost interest. So much else to do that was interesting." He elaborated on his penchant for privacy: "The more comfortable on a farm where the peaceful with only the natives to cope with."

He answered "no" swiftly when asked if he would ever consider coming back for the right part; but he acknowledged that he was almost tempted when offered the role of Alfred P. Doolittle in the film version of "My Fair Lady."

Cagney allowed as how he did not enjoy the public eye during his active film years.

Avoided Froufrou

"One makes one's choices. Do you want the nightclubs, the froufrou? I never did. When I was early in show business my wife and I had a vaudeville act. After the show we went home."

Cagney said that he still keeps in touch with Pat O'Brien, one of the Warner Brothers' "reputable group" with whom Cagney made most of his films, as well as Frank McHugh and Robert Montgomery.

That era, he said that he was most touched by the death of Spencer Tracy and "a fine old actor named George Cooper, a big loss." Cagney listed his favorite dramatic roles as "A City for Conquest" (1940), "Come Fill the Cup" (1961) and "Love Me or Leave Me" (1955)—interestingly, all of them after the "bad guy"

"I've had questions from white-haired people, how come they don't make pictures like they used to? I say, 'You saw them when you were young. You had the capacity for enjoyment. You suppose you may have lost some of that?'"

James Cagney at 74 Takes a Look Back

period of the 1930s, for which he is best

known. Asked how he managed to transcend the violence and ugliness of many of the characters he portrayed, Cagney replied that he had learned from a fellow actor early in his career to stress the humor in each characterization. "Anything you can laugh at, you can't hate," he said. "We tried to do it with a little comedy."

The famed scene in "Public Enemy," in which he smashed a grapefruit in the face of Mike Clark, was done in one take, and was patterned after a real gangster who actually had smashed an omelet in his woman's face. "I don't think we could afford the omelet," Cagney cracked.

Fondest Memories

But Cagney made it clear that his fondest memories are associated with his dancing and musical career, from the vaudeville days in the twenties to a dozen or so musical films. Even today, after rising at 5:30 a.m., he often goes to his studio and does "a buck two or three" to keep in shape.

Asked about contemporary films and actors, Cagney said that he sees some exceptional new talent on television dramatic shows. "These kids are great... They are so much further ahead than we were at the same stage in our careers."

"I've had questions from white-haired people, how come they don't make pictures like they used to? I say, 'You saw them when you were young. You had the capacity for enjoyment. You suppose you may have lost some of that?'"

Toward the end of the hour-long session, Cagney was asked how he filled the hours and years of his retirement. Resplendent in blue blazer, gray slacks, white shirt and bow tie, and obviously pleased with what has been a long, good life, Cagney replied: "The days aren't long enough."

PEOPLE: Champion Kite-Flyer Of the Universe

WILL Yolen, a New York advertising man, claimed a new world record after flying 178 kites on a single string, and then was named "champion kite-flyer of the universe" at the sixth annual International Kite Flyoff near Sarasota, Fla. Yolen, 65, author of several books on kite flying, used several thousand feet of fishing cord attached to a winch and put the kites out one at a time at short intervals. He held the previous record of 51, set last year.



Adm. Hyman Rickover

Adm. Hyman Rickover, 73, the oldest man in the U.S. Navy, has taken out a license in Chicago to marry a Navy nurse, Cmdr. Eleanor Ann Bednowicz, 43. Cmdr. Rickover was transferred to the Great Lakes Naval Training Center recently from Bethesda Naval Hospital in Washington, D.C., where Rickover was confined with a respiratory illness last summer and for a mild heart attack the previous October. Rickover, who is known as the father of the nuclear submarine, had been retained by the Navy more than 10 years past the normal retirement age. His first wife died in 1972.

Shirley Temple Black has resigned as a special assistant to Russell Peterson, chairman of the Federal Council on Environmental Control. Mrs. Black, who lives in a San Francisco suburb, declined to say why she had quit, but gave assurances that it had nothing to do with either Watergate or her health. She had a mastectomy because of cancer in 1972.

"Many people are concerned about the difficulty of obtaining a divorce," says Maryland state delegate Frank Conway, who has just introduced a no-fault divorce bill into the state legislature. "If the chief executive is going to have problems getting one, how about the man on the street?"

He was, of course, referring to Gov. Ronald W. Reagan's marital problems. Mandel left his wife last July, announcing he intended to marry another woman. Mrs. Mandel has objected to a divorce. Conway thinks his bill would take care of Mandel's problem, along with those of a lot of other constituents.

S.I. Hayakawa, president emeritus of San Francisco State University, has asked his attorneys to determine whether he may legally run for the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate in June. Hayakawa, long a Democratic, was elected a Republican in August. But, under California law, he could be barred from seeking office because he did not switch parties 12 months before filing his candidacy. Hayakawa has his eye on the seat now occupied by Sen. Alan Cranston, a Democrat.

In the rich-er-richer department: David Rockefeller, chairman and chief executive officer of the Chase Manhattan Bank, was photographed when he learned of a Western music-themed Beethoven and Schubert are bourgeois. Ormandy suggested that it might be a passing phase—he was specifically asked to include Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony with the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he conducts, went on tour of China last fall. The orchestra had not taken the necessary scores with it—so the Chinese provided them. Ormandy thinks that the request stemmed from Chang Ching, Mao Tse-tung's wife and China's cultural overlord, who, he said, displayed a special liking for the work.

A collection of more than 300 photographs—inevitably by Ronald E. Galla—of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis is to be published in June by Shedd and Ward, Inc. of New York. Galla is the photographer whom Mrs. Onassis has been trying to keep out of camera range for the past several years in a series of court actions.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

at our office nearest you

AUSTRIA: Mr. M. M. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Vienna 1, Austria. Tel: 1-43-1-481-1111.

BRITAIN: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., London W1, England. Tel: 01-491-1111.

GERMANY: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Frankfurt, Germany. Tel: 069-1-1111.

ITALY: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Rome, Italy. Tel: 06-1-1111.

JAPAN: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Tokyo, Japan. Tel: 03-1-1111.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Amsterdam, Netherlands. Tel: 020-1-1111.

PORTUGAL: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Lisbon, Portugal. Tel: 01-1-1111.

SPAIN: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Madrid, Spain. Tel: 01-1-1111.

SWITZERLAND: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Zurich, Switzerland. Tel: 043-1-1111.

UNITED STATES: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

WEST GERMANY: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Frankfurt, Germany. Tel: 069-1-1111.

FRANCE: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Paris, France. Tel: 01-1-1111.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Amsterdam, Netherlands. Tel: 020-1-1111.

PORTUGAL: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Lisbon, Portugal. Tel: 01-1-1111.

SPAIN: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Madrid, Spain. Tel: 01-1-1111.

SWITZERLAND: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Zurich, Switzerland. Tel: 043-1-1111.

UNITED STATES: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

WEST GERMANY: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Frankfurt, Germany. Tel: 069-1-1111.

FRANCE: Mr. J. C. White, 1000 E. 1st St., Paris, France. Tel: 01-1-1111.

BOOKS

"International Survey of Taxation and Living Costs"

International Survey of Taxation and Living Costs. By J. C. White. 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

EDUCATION

Gregg Shortland, 624-10-10, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

CAR RENTALS

AVIS rental cars at the Hotel Intercontinental, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

AUTOMOBILES

We buy all American cars. 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

TAX-FREE CARS

Lowest price on tax-free cars. 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

BUYING AN AMERICAN CAR

Buy an American car at the lowest price. 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

CONTINENTAL SERVICE

Continental Service, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

MOVING

International Moving, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

SHIPMENT OF ART

Shipment of Art, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

PAINTINGS & ANTIQUES

Paintings & Antiques, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

REMOVALS—The Express Delivery

Removals—The Express Delivery, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

WRY PAY MORE CARGO

Wry Pay More Cargo, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

Baggage Shipping, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

REMOVALS—The Express Delivery

Removals—The Express Delivery, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANTIQUES

F. Monahan beautiful watercolor, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

DIAMONDS

Fine diamonds in all price ranges. 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Interested in joint venture? 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

QUALITY DIAMONDS

At first source. 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

VANGUARD DIAMONDS

Mac Donald Hotel, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

HOTELS-RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

Paris-Union Hotel, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

PORTUGAL

Albuquerque-Algarve, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

SWITZERLAND

Gstaad, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

One month of holidays on the Costa del Sol. 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

Although the International Herald Tribune makes every reasonable effort to ensure the reliability of the low cost flights advertising below:

WHEN FLYING CONTACT:

Min. Direct West for Low Cost fares to U.S.A., 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

NORTH AMERICAN TRAVEL CLUB

Worldwide economy flights. 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

GUARANTEED SINGAPORE

Guaranteed Singapore, 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

WORLDWIDE JET FLIGHTS. 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

AIR CHARTER SERVICE

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

REAL ESTATE TO LET

Paris Area. 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

STAYING IN PARIS?

At home with a furnished flat. 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

H-MARTIN FURNISHED OR

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

PARIS SUNNY SPLENDID

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

6th FLOOR, 10th FLOOR

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

HIGHER CLASS FURNISHED

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

PARIS-TO-NEW YORK

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

CONDOLENCES

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

MICHEL-ANGE MONTECASSINO

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

FRANCE PROVINCES

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

REAL ESTATE TO LET

Paris Area. 1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

ROUSING PROBLEMS

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

EXCEPTIONAL

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

LATIN QUARTER

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

LATIN QUARTER

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

NEAR AVE. POISSONNIERE

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

GREAT BRITAIN

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

LONDON

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

HOLLAND

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

SWITZERLAND

1000 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. Tel: 212-1-1111.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE